

BEFORE THE
BOARD OF REGISTERED NURSING
DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

In the Matter of the Accusation Against:

Case No.: 2007-47

CLIFFORD RALPH BEAVER JR.

OAH No.: L2007020009

Registered Nurse License No. 508647,

Respondent.

DECISION

The attached Proposed Decision of the Administrative Law Judge is hereby adopted by the Board of Registered Nursing as its Decision in the above-entitled matter.

This Decision shall become effective September 29, 2007.

IT IS SO ORDERED August 29, 2007.

BOARD OF REGISTERED NURSING
DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

By LaTranene W Tate

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OAH No. L2007020009

PROPOSED DECISION

The hearing in the above-captioned matter was held on May 21, 2007, at Los Angeles, California. Joseph D. Montoya, Administrative Law Judge, Office of Administrative Hearings, presided. Complainant was represented by Linda L. Sun, Deputy Attorney General. Respondent appeared with his attorney, Phyllis Gallagher.

In this case Complainant alleges that Respondent was convicted of the crime of spousal battery in 1999, and that more recently he fondled a female patient while she was sedated in the hospital where he worked. It is further alleged that he later contacted her at her home in the attempt to foster a relationship with her, using private patient information to do so. Respondent denies that he improperly touched the patient, but admits other aspects of the case against him.

Each side presented evidence and argued the case, which was submitted on the hearing date. The Administrative Law Judge (ALJ) hereby makes his factual findings and legal conclusions, as follows:

FACTUAL FINDINGS

1. Complainant Ruth Ann Terry, M.P.H., R.N. filed the Accusation in the above-captioned matter while acting in her official capacity as Executive Officer of the Board of Registered Nursing (Board), Department of Consumer Affairs.
2. Respondent Clifford Ralph Beaver, Jr. is licensed as a registered nurse, holding license number 508647. That license will expire on July 31, 2008, unless renewed. Respondent was first licensed on February 21, 1995.

Respondent's Conviction of a Crime:

3. On November 10, 1999, Respondent was convicted of one count of violating Penal Code section 273.5, subdivision (a), misdemeanor corporal injury to a spouse. The conviction was entered in the Superior Court of California, County of Santa Barbara, in case number L998038. The conviction was based on Respondent's plea of nolo contendere.

4. The court suspended the imposition of sentence and placed Respondent on supervised probation for three years, subject to terms and conditions. Respondent was ordered not to use alcohol and he was not to frequent places where it was the chief item for sale. He was to take tests to determine if he was intoxicated, on demand. He was ordered to pay a fine of \$150, plus penalty assessments and other fees and assessments were imposed, adding at least \$430 more to the total he was to pay. Respondent was ordered to serve 15 days in jail, but was made eligible for electronic monitoring. He was also ordered to participate in a batterers treatment program.

5. The facts and circumstances of the crime are that on September 25, 1999, Respondent and his ex-wife got into an argument¹. They were in their recreational vehicle, parked in a trailer park or campground, with their then-seven year old daughter. Both of the adults had been drinking. They got into an argument when Respondent's ex-wife was trying to pry open the door to the bathroom with a screwdriver; she had been accidentally locked out and Respondent thought she would damage the door with the screwdriver. As the argument heated up, he struck his wife with his fist. While in custody, Respondent's blood alcohol was tested at .185, substantially over the legal limit. This supports the inference that his blood alcohol level was even higher at the time of the incident. Respondent's daughter heard the argument, but did not see Respondent strike her mother.

6. Respondent completed all the terms and conditions of his probation, including the batterer's program, which he described to the Board investigator in 2000 as an anger management program of 52 weekly sessions. In November 2004, the Superior Court "expunged" the conviction pursuant to Penal Code section 1203.4. Respondent and his former wife were interviewed by the Board, and each stated they had stopped drinking after the incident and that their relationship was better for their sobriety. The Board did not take action against Respondent's license after it completed its investigation in August 2000.

¹ It should be noted that the woman in question told a Board investigator, in 2000, that she and Respondent had not been married, though he referred to her as his wife. (See Exhibit 4, p. 019, under "findings.") However, in a letter of reference, Exhibit D, she stated she was married to Respondent for 13 years.

7. Respondent has not consumed alcohol since the day of the battery on his wife. He participates in Alcoholics Anonymous and is on the fourth step of twelve.

8. It was not established that the crime was substantially related to the duties, qualifications, and functions of a registered nurse, given the circumstances of the crime, the passage of nearly eight years since the events in question, and the Board's decision not to pursue the matter in 2000, after notice and an investigation.

Respondent's Conduct With Patient S.K.:

9. In August 2004, Respondent was working for Ventura County Medical Center (VCMC) as a per diem nurse, in the intensive care unit (ICU). On August 23, 2004, patient S.K.² presented at the VCMC emergency room with problems from asthma. Her condition was such that she was quickly intubated, and placed in the ICU.

10. S.K. spent three days in the ICU. During that time she was not only intubated, but she was sedated as well. The sedation assists a patient in tolerating the discomfort of having a breathing tube. She was brought out from under the sedative shortly before the tube was removed and she was discharged from the hospital on the morning of August 26, 2004.

11. On the next day, Respondent called S.K. at her home. He initially acted as if he was a nurse following up on the patient, to make sure that she was okay after her discharge from the hospital. However, he quickly made it obvious that he was interested in a relationship with her; he told her that he had been one of the people treating her, and that he felt he had developed a special bond with her. Respondent placed the call from a phone somewhere at VCMC and initially he did not give the patient his name.

12. This conversation alarmed S.K., who is a single woman, living alone, and suffering from disabilities. She promptly contacted the hospital and told a senior manager about the call she had received. She also called the police.

13. (A) Hospital records establish that Respondent worked one shift in the ICU while S.K. was being treated there. At that time he worked 12-hour shifts.

(B) Hospital records also establish that Respondent accessed S.K.'s chart, which is available on the hospital's computers, and that he specifically accessed that part of the chart housing the patient's personal information, such as her address and phone number. He did so the day after she was released. While a nurse may

² The patient's initials are used to preserve her privacy.

access a patient's chart so as to gain information necessary for care and treatment, or to generate records of care and treatment, the law³ and VCMC policy forbids access so that one may contact a patient with the intent of fostering a personal relationship.

14. Respondent continued to place calls to S.K. during several days after August 27, 2004. In some cases he left phone messages. Within a day or two of her return home, he had identified himself as "Cliff" to the patient. During some of the phone conversations he tried to persuade the patient to meet him.

15. (A) On the afternoon of September 2, 2004, S.K. called Respondent on his home number. She did so in the presence of two police detectives, who recorded the call. During that call, Respondent admitted he knew where S.K. lived, because he had obtained her address from her records. He stated that at times while he treated S.K. he would try to comfort her when she became agitated, as the sedative wore off. He told Ms. S.K. that he had observed her in discomfort (even though she was under sedation) and that he had comforted the patient by stroking her hair and speaking to her, while providing an increase in the sedative. He went on to tell his former patient that it was while he was trying to comfort her that had the feeling that he had made a connection with her.

(B) She asked Respondent if he had stroked her breasts, and he said, "well, actually, yes." When S.K. asked if that was the only thing he touched, he said, "oh, yeah. I hope you don't report this. I have never done it with a patient before, but when I saw your breasts they were just so beautiful."

(C) During the taped conversation, S.K. continued to pry into the issue of Respondent fondling her. She asked if he touched her nipple, and he stated: "you won't remember because of the medication. I reached under your gown and gently cupped your left breast and stroked the nipple. It was wonderful. . . . I am getting excited talking about this."

(D) S.K. deftly terminated the conversation by telling Respondent that since he told her he was married, and had a child, she would not want to interfere with that relationship, and so the two of them could not go forward with a relationship in the future. By that time, Respondent had again stated that he had been excited when he touched the patient's breast. At the end of the conversation, he said that he hoped she would not tell anyone because he did not want to lose his job.

16. Although detectives on the case told Respondent they would arrest him if they could, they had to turn the matter over to the Ventura County District Attorney. However, the District Attorney declined to prosecute Respondent, believing that there

³ Federal law, known as "HIPPA" (Health Information Portability and Privacy Act) now provides substantial prohibitions to the dissemination of health records. Respondent's breach of the patient's rights exposed his employer to liability.

might be a problem proving the case beyond a reasonable doubt, in light of some inconsistencies in the patient's version of events. The Respondent was terminated by VCMC on September 10, 2004.

17. The patient suffered significant mental distress from being contacted by the Respondent. She became even more distressed by his statements that he had fondled her, as he claimed he did. At one point, she moved from her apartment for several days, in fear of unwanted contact by Respondent.

Respondent's Defense:

18. In May 2005, in response to the Board's investigation of the matter involving S.K., Respondent executed a declaration under penalty of perjury. In that declaration, he claimed that "I remembered [S.K.'s] name and I believe I obtained her address and telephone number from either 411 or the telephone book but I honestly can't be sure. I do not believe it was a violation of my ethical responsibility to contact or date a past patient." (Ex. 9, p. 2, lines 10-14.)

19. In that declaration he also stated that he thought S.K. was interested in him, and that "during our conversations, I told [S.K.] that I had touched her breast while she was under my care. I never actually touched her breast and I only told her I had because I thought it would 'turn her on.' I would never actually touch a patient in an inappropriate manner and I am ashamed for having told her that I did touch her." (Ex. 9, p. 2, lines 20-25.)

20. During this proceeding, Respondent all but abandoned his claim that he had found S.K.'s address and phone number from information or a phone book, stating that he thought that he had obtained the information by calling 411, but supposed he did go into the patient chart, as shown by Complainant's exhibit 10 (hospital computer records). He did not abandon his claim that he had told the patient he touched her breast in order to "turn her on;" he asserted that he thought if he excited her she would want to date him.

21. Respondent has no prior record of discipline. He is currently employed at another hospital in Ventura County. He was able to present several letters of reference from physicians, another registered nurse, and others, praising his skills as a nurse, and praising him as a person. Among those who wrote on his behalf was his ex-wife, who interacts with him on a daily basis, and she verified that he does not drink and that he is an excellent father. It should be noted that these witnesses were unaware of the charges leveled against him in this case. Respondent sought counseling after the Accusation was filed against him, in August 2006. He continues to attend Alcoholic Anonymous meetings, once or twice per week.

22. Respondent is no longer married, but shares custody of his daughter, who is now 15, and who is a promising student, athlete, and musician. It is clear that he is very close to his daughter. One reason he did not tell his character references the nature of the charges in this matter is because he lives in a small town, and he does not want the charges to leak out, to his daughter's pain and embarrassment.

23. During the hearing, Respondent showed recognition of the fact that a registered nurse can not use patient information, which is private, in order to initiate a personal relationship with that patient. He attested he did not realize how upset she had been, because of the way she acted. It is clear that he was unhappily married at the time of his contact with S.K., perhaps desperate for a new relationship, and this led him to perceive Ms. S.K.'s responses as positive, when she in fact was initially scared by Respondent's contact, and then filled with loathing after he claimed to have touched her. However, his personal situation can not excuse his failure to control his impulses and to protect his patient.

Other Findings Necessary For Resolution of the Case:

24. The former patient, S.K., was credible in her testimony. While there were some inconsistencies between her testimony and prior statements to others, they did not detract from her credibility, given the passage of time, and the numerous conversations with Respondent, and with others, such as the police, VCMC representatives, and Board investigators.

25. Respondent's claim that he did not actually touch the patient's breast, but only misled her so as to excite her, was not credible. While he was generally credible in his demeanor, review of the tape of his conversation with the patient leads one to believe that he was not just acting when he stated he had cupped his hand around her breast.

26. It appears that Respondent has good "technical" skills, i.e., he knows how to perform procedures, or how to support physicians in a hospital setting. However, the incident with his former patient, as well as his own testimony, indicates an ignorance of, or disregard for, important matters such as a patient's basic rights, privacy laws, and VCMC policies, as well as ethical boundaries.

27. Respondent has taken some steps to obtain counseling, but it does not appear that he has gained much insight into the reasons why he would transgress professional boundaries as he did. Even if he had not actually fondled the patient, and had indeed lied when he told her he had, it would be unprofessional in the extreme to tell a newly-released patient such a thing.

28. The Board has incurred costs in the investigation and prosecution of this matter, and claims a total expenditure of \$16,797 through May 16, 2007. Respondent argues that the costs are unreasonable in that some were incurred to investigate or prosecute him for a conviction the Board had previously declined to prosecute. It is reasonably inferred that a registered nurse would not readily have the ability to pay an amount in excess of \$16,000.

LEGAL CONCLUSIONS

1. Jurisdiction was established to proceed in this matter, pursuant to Business and Professions Code⁴ sections 490, 726, 2750, 2761, and 2764, based on Factual Findings 1 and 2.

2. The standard (as opposed to the burden) of proof in this proceeding is that of clear and convincing evidence, to a reasonable certainty. (*Eittinger v. Bd. of Med. Quality Assurance* (1982) 135 Cal.App.3d 853.) Complainant was therefore obligated to adduce evidence that was clear, explicit, and unequivocal—so clear as to leave no substantial doubt and sufficiently strong as to command the unhesitating assent of every reasonable mind. (*In Re Marriage of Weaver* (1990) 224 Cal.App.3d 278.)

3. (A) It is settled that the trier of fact may “accept part of the testimony of a witness and reject another part even though the latter contradicts the part accepted.” (*Stevens v. Parke Davis & Co.* (1973) 9 Cal.3d 51, 67.) The trier of fact may also “reject part of the testimony of a witness, though not directly contradicted, and combine the accepted portions with bits of testimony or inferences from the testimony of other witnesses thus weaving a cloth of truth out of selected material.” (*Id.*, at 67-68, quoting from *Neverov v. Caldwell* (1958) 161 Cal. App.2d 762, 767.) Discrepancies in a witness’s testimony, or between that witness’s testimony and that of others does not necessarily mean that the testimony should be discredited. (*Wilson v. State Personnel Bd.* (1976) 58 Cal App.3d 865, 879.)

(B) The fact finder may reject the testimony of a witness, even an expert, although not contradicted. (*Foreman & Clark Corp. v. Fallon* (1971) 3 Cal.3d 875, 890.) And, the testimony of “one credible witness may constitute substantial evidence”, including a single expert witness. (*Kearl v. Board of Medical Quality Assurance, supra*, 189 Cal.App.3d at 1052.)

(C) "The correct rule on the necessity of expert testimony has been summarized by Bob Dylan: 'You don't need a weatherman to know which way the wind blows'. The California courts, although in harmony, express the rule somewhat

⁴ All statutory references shall be to the Business and Professions Code, unless otherwise noted.

less colorfully and hold expert testimony is not required where a question is 'resolvable by common knowledge.' [citations]" (*Jorgensen v. Beach 'n' Bay Realty, Inc.* (1981) 125 Cal.App.3d 155, at 163, footnote omitted.) In this case, it was not necessary for an expert to establish that touching an unconscious female patient's breast constituted unprofessional conduct.

4. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 490 and 2761, subdivisions (a) and (f), cause was not established to discipline Respondent's registered nurse's license for his 1999 conviction, as it was not established to be substantially related to the duties, qualifications, and functions of a registered nurse. This Conclusion is based on Factual Findings 1 through 8.

5. Cause was established to discipline Respondent's registered nurse's license pursuant to section 726 for his sexual misconduct toward a patient, based on Factual Findings 8 through 25.

6. Cause was established to discipline Respondent's registered nurse's license, pursuant to section 2761, subdivision (a), for his misuse of confidential patient records, his conduct in contacting his former patient, and for his sexual misconduct towards her, based on Factual Findings 8 through 25.

7. Pursuant to section 125.3, the Board is entitled to recover its costs of investigation and prosecution, based on Legal Conclusions 1 through 4, and their factual predicates. The reasonable amount of those costs is \$10,000, based on Factual Finding 28, and Legal Conclusion 2, and in light of the fact that Complainant did not prevail on all claims. (See *Zuckerman v. State Board of Chiropractic Examiners* (2002) 29 Cal.4th 32, 45.)

8. (A) The purpose of proceedings of this type is to protect the public, and not to punish an errant licensee. (E.g., *Camacho v. Youde* (1979) 95 Cal.App.3d 161, 164.) A registered nurse who can not control his impulses and engages in sexual contact with a sedated patient poses a threat to the public.

(B) While there is evidence that Respondent has undertaken rehabilitative steps, such as obtaining counseling, such did not occur until after the accusation was filed; losing his job or being threatened with arrest and prosecution was not sufficient to make him take steps to understand why he would act out against a patient as he did. He offered no insight into why he acted as he did, from which it may be inferred that he gained little from counseling. That he was still denying that he touched his sedated patient's breast, despite his tape-recorded statements to the contrary, is a sign that he has not taken adequate steps to rehabilitate himself.

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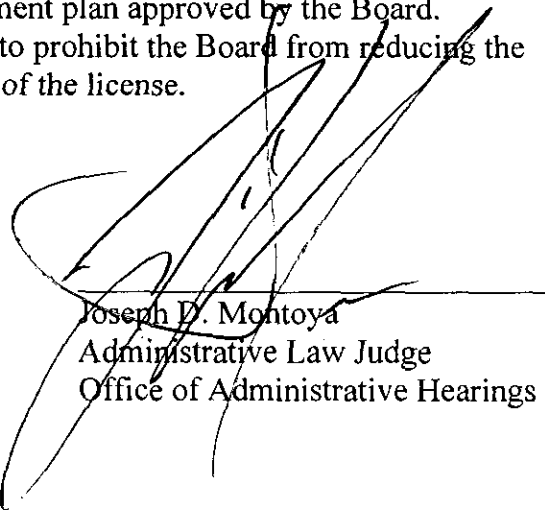
(C) More is required of a registered nurse than technical skill; they must also be knowledgeable of applicable laws and ethical strictures, and they must demonstrate integrity and self-control. At this time it can not be said that Respondent can safely practice his profession, and his license should be revoked, as a matter of public protection.

ORDER

1. The registered nurse's license issued to Clifford Ralph Beaver, Jr., number 508647, is revoked. Respondent shall, within 14 days of the effective date of this decision, return his license documents, including any pocket license, to the Board.

2. If and when Respondent's license is reinstated, he shall pay to the Board the costs of investigation, prosecution, and enforcement pursuant to Business and Professions Code section 125.3, in the amount of \$10,000. Respondent shall be permitted to pay the costs pursuant to a payment plan approved by the Board. Nothing in this provision shall be construed to prohibit the Board from reducing the amount of cost recovery upon reinstatement of the license.

June 20, 2007



Joseph D. Montoya
Administrative Law Judge
Office of Administrative Hearings

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7 **BEFORE THE**
8 **BOARD OF REGISTERED NURSING**
9 **DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS**
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

10 In the Matter of the Accusation Against:

Case No. 2007-47

11 CLIFFORD RALPH BEAVER, JR.
2398 S. Rice Rd.
12 Ojai, CA 93023

ACCUSATION

13 Registered Nursing License No. 508647

14 Respondent.

15
16 Complainant alleges:

17 **PARTIES**

18 1. Ruth Ann Terry, M.P.H., R.N. (Complainant) brings this Accusation
19 solely in her official capacity as the Executive Officer of the Board of Registered Nursing
20 (Board), Department of Consumer Affairs.

21 2. On or about February 21, 1995, the Board issued Registered Nursing
22 License No. 508647 to Clifford Ralph Beaver, Jr. (Respondent). The Registered Nursing License
23 was in full force and effect at all times relevant to the charges brought herein and will expire on
24 July 31, 2008, unless renewed.

25 **JURISDICTION**

26 3. This Accusation is brought before the Board, under the authority of the
27 following laws. All section references are to the Business and Professions Code unless otherwise
28 indicated.

STATUTORY PROVISIONS

4. Section 2750 of the Business and Professions Code (Code) provides, in pertinent part, that the Board may discipline any licensee, including a licensee holding a temporary or an inactive license, for any reason provided in Article 3 (commencing with section 2750) of the Nursing Practice Act.

5. Section 2764 of the Code provides, in pertinent part, that the expiration of a license shall not deprive the Board of jurisdiction to proceed with a disciplinary proceeding against the licensee or to render a decision imposing discipline on the license. Under section 2811(b) of the Code, the Board may renew an expired license at any time within eight years after the expiration.

6. Section 2761 of the Code states:

"The board may take disciplinary action against a certified or licensed nurse or deny an application for a certificate or license for any of the following:

"(a) Unprofessional conduct, which includes, but is not limited to, the following:

....

"(f) Conviction of a felony or of any offense substantially related to the qualifications, functions, and duties of a registered nurse, in which event the record of the conviction shall be conclusive evidence thereof."

7. Section 490 of the Code states:

"A board may suspend or revoke a license on the ground that the licensee has been convicted of a crime, if the crime is substantially related to the qualifications, functions, or duties of the business or profession for which the license was issued. A conviction within the meaning of this section means a plea or verdict of guilty or a conviction following a plea of nolo contendere. Any action which a board is permitted to take following the establishment of a conviction may be taken when the time for appeal has elapsed, or the judgment of conviction has been affirmed on appeal, or when an order granting probation is made suspending the imposition of sentence, irrespective of a subsequent order under the provisions of Section 1203.4 of the Penal Code."

1 8. Section 726 of the Code states:

2 "The commission of any act of sexual abuse, misconduct, or relations with a
3 patient, client, or customer constitutes unprofessional conduct and grounds for disciplinary action
4 for any person licensed under this division, under any initiative act referred to in this division and
5 under Chapter 17 (commencing with Section 9000) of Division 3.

6 "This section shall not apply to sexual contact between a physician and surgeon
7 and his or her spouse or person in an equivalent domestic relationship when that physician and
8 surgeon provides medical treatment, other than psychotherapeutic treatment, to his or her spouse
9 or person in an equivalent domestic relationship."

10 8. California Code of Regulations, title 16, section 1444 states:

11 "A conviction or act shall be considered to be substantially related to the
12 qualifications, functions or duties of a registered nurse if to a substantial degree it evidences the
13 present or potential unfitness of a registered nurse to practice in a manner consistent with the
14 public health, safety, or welfare."

15 9. Section 125.3 of the Code provides, in pertinent part, that the Board may
16 request the administrative law judge to direct a licentiate found to have committed a violation or
17 violations of the licensing act to pay a sum not to exceed the reasonable costs of the investigation
18 and enforcement of the case.

19 FIRST CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE

20 (Conviction of a Substantially Related Crime)

21 10. Respondent is subject to disciplinary action under sections 490 and 2761,
22 subdivision (f) of the Code, in conjunction with California Code of Regulations, title 16, section
23 1444, in that Respondent has been convicted of a crime substantially related to the qualifications,
24 functions or duties of a registered nurse, as follows:

25 A. On or about November 10, 1999, Respondent was convicted on a nolo
26 contendere plea to one count of violating Penal Code section 273.5, subdivision (a), corporal
27 injury to spouse/cohabitant (misdemeanor), in the Superior Court of California, County of Santa
28 Barbara, Lompoc Division, Case No. L998038, entitled *The People of the State of California v.*

1 *Clifford Ralph Beaver.*

2 B. The circumstances underlying the conviction are that on or about
3 September 25, 1999, Respondent, during a verbal argument with his spouse, hit her in the face.

4 SECOND CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE

5 (Sexual Abuse, Misconduct, or Relations with a Patient)

6 11. Respondent's license is subject to disciplinary action under sections 726
7 and 2761, subdivision (a) of the Code, on the grounds of unprofessional conduct, in that
8 Respondent committed acts of sexual abuse, misconduct, and/or relations with Patient S.K.
9 (S.K.), as follows:

10 a. From about September 28, 2003 to about September 10, 2004, Respondent
11 was employed as a per diem registered nurse in the Intensive Care Unit (ICU) at the Ventura
12 County Medical Center (VCMC).

13 b. On or about August 23, 2004, S.K. was admitted to VCMC for asthma
14 problems. S.K.'s condition worsened and she was intubated in the ICU until she was discharged
15 on August 26, 2004. During S.K.'s hospitalization, Respondent was her assigned nurse.

16 c. Beginning from about August 27, 2004 to about September 2, 2004,
17 Respondent called S.K. numerous times at her home and told her that while he was assigned as
18 her nurse at VCMC, he had fondled her breasts when she was sedated. Respondent told S.K. that
19 he had obtained her phone number and address from the hospital records. During the telephone
20 conversations, Respondent continuously suggested to meet S.K. at her home address and
21 attempted to pursue a relationship with S.K.

22 THIRD CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE

23 (Unprofessional Conduct)

24 12. Respondent's license is subject to disciplinary action under section 2761,
25 subdivision (a) of the Code, on the grounds of unprofessional conduct. The circumstances are as
26 set forth in paragraph 11, which is incorporated herein by reference.

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1 PRAYER

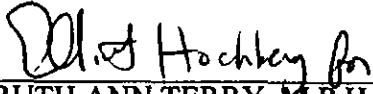
2 WHEREFORE, Complainant requests that a hearing be held on the matters herein
3 alleged, and that following the hearing, the Board issue a decision:

4 1. Revoking or suspending Registered Nursing License No. 508647, issued to
5 Clifford Ralph Beaver, Jr.;

6 2. Ordering Clifford Ralph Beaver, Jr. to pay the Board the reasonable costs
7 of the investigation and enforcement of this case, pursuant to Business and Professions Code
8 section 125.3;

9 3. Taking such other and further action as deemed necessary and proper.

10 DATED: August 24, 2006

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12 
13 RUTH ANN TERRY, M.P.H., R.N.
14 Executive Officer
15 Board of Registered Nursing
16 State of California
17 Complainant

18 LA2006600334

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